## APPENDIX C

# RELATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT

#### Commander Fifth Coast Guard District

431 Crawford Street Portsmouth, VA23704-5004 Staff Symbol: (oan) Phone: (804)398-6285

16500 14 May 1996

Department of the Army Baltimore District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Attn: Jeff McKee P.O. Box 1715 Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

#### Gentlemen:

The relative risk assessments of the Brewerton Channel Eastern Extension and the Tolchester S-Turn have been completed for the scenarios as you requested and are attached. In addition, we have included scenarios for 1-way traffic in the existing and proposed Tolchester Channels.

It should be noted that these relative risk factor assessments were performed using new ARRF software which has existed since late 1992. Results from the new software cannot be accurately compared to results from the older software, however due to the more sophisticated computations, yield a much better result. If you have further questions regarding this issue, please contact LT Mike Shomin of my staff at the above number.

Sincerely,

J. R. WALTERS

Chief, Waterways Management Section

U. S. Coast Guard

By direction of the Commander,

Fifth Coast Guard District

# SECTION ONE TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-2
1.1	PURPOSE	1-2
1.2 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3	BACKGROUND AND INTERPRETATION	1-3
1.3	OVERVIEW OF THIS MANUAL AND THE EVALUATION PROCESS	1-8

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PURPOSE

The Waterway Design Manual supplements the short range aid (SRA) system design guidelines presented in Chapter 4 of the Aid to Navigation Manual - Administration (United States Coast Guard, COMDTINST M16500.7) and provides an additional tool for the Waterway Analysis and Management System (WAMS). This Waterway Design Manual differs from other tools in that it focuses on the provision of SRA systems to the relatively high risk and high cost operations of deep draft vessels transiting narrow channels. this type of operation, it provides a quantitative measure of quality, or risk, for candidate systems. The Design Manual is accompanied by the Automated Relative Risk Factor (ARRF) Computation Program, Version 2. 1B, custom software for the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Standard Work Station. The user's manual for the Program is embedded in this Design Manual. Together, the Manual and the Program provide a "job aid" for the design and evaluation process. (Note that they replace an earlier Manual (Smith et al., 1985) and earlier software, Version 1.1. The earlier Manual and software produced relatively conservative risk estimates. The new versions are based on new, highly-refined performance data and produce lower, more realistic, risk estimates. For this reason, results with the two sets of materials are not compatible and should not be mixed or compared.)

The Design Manual guides the user through the evaluation process for the subject waterway. The general approach is, first, to select a "design vessel" to represent the traffic in a waterway and to divide the waterway into "regions" that will enclose the distance needed by this vessel to perform each of the maneuvers that comprise a transit. Conditions of the transit are then specified as inputs to the Program. They include characteristics of the design vessel, width and turn configurations of the waterway, environmental conditions, and SRA configurations (existing or considered). Based on this input, the Program provides a "relative risk factor" (RRF) for each region of the waterway. RRF values can be used to compare the risk in regions along a waterway, or to compare risk under alternative SRA systems or alternative conditions.

The design and evaluation process is a tool for the <u>assessment</u> of risk; the user's objective is the <u>management</u> of risk. Management techniques, that are appropriate for the use of the <u>relative</u> risk factor, are suggested and discussed. Briefly, the techniques and examples of their use are as follows:

1. <u>Designing for comparable risk at least cost</u>. The user selects an existing set of conditions with a known record of acceptance and safety and uses it as a baseline to which to compare

alternative SRA systems or operational practices. The assumption is that an alternative that achieves the same level of RRFs as the existing system has the same expectations for safety. This approach is recommended as the primary one because of its potential for the control of costs. Examples of management objectives that can be served by this technique include the following:

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

- to seek uniform risk along a waterway
- to prioritize work along a waterway
- to justify reductions in service along a waterway
- to evaluate design proposals or requests
- to respond to changing needs
- 2. Designing for minimal risk. The user evaluates alternative SRA systems and operation practices for a waterway to identify the lowest RRFs possible in that waterway. The assumption is that the alternative that achieves the lowest values provides the maximum safety. This alternative will probably prove the most costly and should be implemented only when circumstances justify additional cost. Examples of applications of this technique include:
  - ♦ to support critical military use
  - to ensure safety for sensitive cargoes
  - to establish the lower limit of risk for the waterway

The Design Manual provides a structured and systematic process for the design and evaluation of SRA systems and an objective assessment of risk, but the user's judgment is required at every step. To inform this judgment, a discussion of the background of the process and the nature of the RRF measure follows.

#### 1.2 BACKGROUND AND INTERPRETATION

#### 1.2.1 Simulator Experiments

Real-time man-in-the-loop simulation was used to provide controlled and replicated performance data not obtainable at sea. Performance data are "generic," that is, not specific to any waterway but applicable to a wide variety of related waterways and conditions. The subject of the experiments was the "system" formed by the waterway, the ship, the shiphandler, the environment, and the SRA configuration. Each component could be varied and investigated in turn. Repeated runs under standardized conditions were made for each variation. As an example, repeated runs with a high density of SRAs were made under the same conditions as those made with a low density of SRAs. Performance in each case provided a measure of the relative performance, or risk, to be expected with such an SRA configuration. Each component included in the experiments is described briefly below.

- 1. The waterway. The majority of runs were made with channels 500 feet wide. Variations in width were allowed for very large ships and to establish a general effect of channel width. Because the intention was to evaluate the information provided by the SRA system, there were no bank or sidewall effects that might provide additional information about the ship's position. Turns were 15 or 35 degrees and cutoff or not cutoff at the "corner." (Relevant waterway conditions are described where needed in Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.)
- 2. The ship. Sophisticated hydrodynamic models were used to represent large, commercial ships. Only the most difficult to handle types, tankers and bulk carriers, were included and these were modeled fully loaded. Ships ranged in size from 30,000 deadweight tons to 250,000 deadweight tons. (Ship characteristics are described where needed in Section 4.1.)
- 3. The shiphandler. The shiphandlers were commercial pilots with active state and federal licenses and recent experience with the ship and waterway dimensions they tested. Because they did not have "local knowledge" of the generic waterways, their performance was strongly dependent on the information provided by the SRA system and provides a strict measure of its quality. Other shiphandlers might not necessarily achieve the same performance for these demanding conditions. For less expert shiphandlers the calculated results may under-estimate risk.
- 4. The environment. Conditions incorporated in the process here include day and night and variations in wind and current. For the sake of experimental control, the greater pool of performance data were collected under simplified conditions of one-way traffic and adequate visibility. It was assumed that the best SRA systems for these conditions would also be the best for two-way traffic and reduced visibility (with radar). This assumption was tested and supported. A brief overview of the findings on reduced visibility and traffic appears in Section 5.2.4.
- 5. The SRA configurations. It was assumed that visual piloting is the basic technique for piloting in restricted waterways and that the primary purpose of the design process was to evaluate the service provided for this basic technique. To this end, the majority of the simulation was designed to provide performance data on day and nighttime SRAs, positioned at their charted position at the channel edge, and for visual ranges. Visibility was adequate for the aids being evaluated. In order to ensure that performance data were a measure of the effectiveness of the SRAs of interest, no land or other objects were available to provide additional positioning information. Radar was not available unless it was the subject of the investigation. Additional findings on floating SRAs, landmass, and radar and electronic navigational displays are discussed briefly in Section

5.2.4. (SRA configurations are described in Section 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 where needed.)

and the state of t

### 1.2.2 Performance Measures

During the experiments the primary measure was of the crosschannel position of ship tracks as pilots made repeated runs under the same set of conditions. The assumption was that good performance, or low risk, would be achieved when the pilots were certain of their position and had good control of the ship. low risk would be characterized by a precision of tracks: is, the mean of the distribution would be close to the centerline, the standard deviation would be small, and there would be a good distance to the channel edge from both sides of the distribution. Poorer performance, as when the pilots had less certainty of their position or more difficulty controlling the ship, would be characterized by a greater mean distance from the centerline or a larger standard deviation of the distribution. Either way in which poorer performance was expressed, less distance from the channel edge would be available to one or the other side. smaller distance would mean greater "risk" of grounding.

These measurement assumptions are the basis of an index called the Relative Risk Factor (RRF). The general concept of the RRF is illustrated in Figure 1.2.2. For a specified set of conditions and for a specified waterway region, the mean crosstrack position of the ship's center of gravity during multiple transits by multiple pilots is selected to represent the characteristic maneuver for that region. This mean crosstrack position is adjusted, for the ship's beam and the heading relative to the channel course, to represent the distributions of the two extreme points of the ship's contour most exposed to the channel edge. Gaussian distribution, with the observed standard deviation, is assumed around each of the extreme means. The probabilities of grounding to port (P<sub>p</sub>) and to starboard (P<sub>p</sub>) are calculated. The total probability of grounding on either channel edge is the RRF for that region of the channel. The derivation of this measure is discussed in earlier reports (Smith et al, 1985 and Bertsche, Smith, Marino, and Cooper, 1982).

The values of the RRF will vary with a number of parameters:

- ♦ the experimentally derived cross-channel distribution of tracks for <u>conditions</u>. This parameter is selected by the Program based on conditions specified by the user. Specification of conditions is described in Section 4.
- ♦ the <u>length and beam</u> of the design vessel. These parameters must be input by the user. Design Vessel parameters are discussed in Section 4.1.
- the design vessel's heading relative to the channel direction

 $P_p$ 

FIGURE 1.2.2. THE GENERAL CONCEPT OF THE RELATIVE RISK FACTOR

as required by <u>maneuver</u>: turn, recovery, or trackkeeping. The maneuver is specified by the user as directed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4. The Program will select the appropriate heading during calculations.

· 尼亚州 最高的是一个 医中心中枢 经经济的

• the design vessel's heading relative to the channel direction as required by the <u>wind and current</u> conditions. The user will specify the wind and current effect as directed in Sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4. The resulting heading will be calculated by the Program from user input.

# 1.2.3 <u>Application and Interpretation of the Relative Risk Factor</u> (RRF)

The methodology described above suggests a number of implications for the application and interpretation of RRF values:

- Only conditions that were evaluated during the experiments, or in subsequent data analyses, can be appropriately evaluated. For example, the performance of highly-maneuverable vessels in very narrow channels cannot be addressed.
- ♦ The RRF is a relative measure, assumed to be proportional to an actual or realistic probability of grounding for a set of conditions, rather than being itself an absolute probability of grounding. As such, it is most appropriate for comparisons among conditions evaluated by the same process, comparisons that will be suggested in the following sections. It should not be used for management techniques that require an absolute measure of performance.
- ♦ The RRF is a "conservative" measure and will yield higher estimates of the risks of grounding in a waterway region than can be defended as realistic. As an example, an RRF value of 0.3 is not uncommon, but cannot be interpreted as a realistic expectation that 3 out of 10 transits will ground in the region. Instead, conservatism provides a margin for conditions not included in the consideration or not foreseen. Section 4 contains suggestions for the manipulation of the degree of conservatism by the user.
- While the risk of "grounding" is emphasized here, it is assumed that this risk is related to those of collisions and rammings. Conditions that allow the pilot to make accurate and timely estimates of his ship's position, velocity, and acceleration should contribute generally to the safety of a waterway transit.

1.3 OVERVIEW OF THIS MANUAL AND THE EVALUATION PROCESS

An annotated table of contents for rest of report is presented below.

- 2.0 INFORMATION COLLECTION AND PREPARATION contains a brief overview of a recommended information collection. Generally, this is the similar to that suggested in the <u>Aids to Navigation Manual Administration</u> as a part of the WAMS process. Familiarity with the contents of this Design Manual early in the WAMS process will ensure that all needed information is available. This section also contains expanded directions for dividing the chart of the waterway into "regions."
- 3.0 USER'S MANUAL FOR THE AUTOMATED RELATIVE RISK FACTOR (ARRF) COMPUTATION PROGRAM is the only user's manual for the program. It assumes the user is familiar with the USCG Standard Work Station.
- 4.0 "JOB AID" FOR ENTERING DATA provides guidance for the specification of the conditions of interest: design vessel characteristics, channel width and turn configurations, existing and potential SRA arrangements, environment, etc. A major feature of the program is a series of data input screens, requesting this information. The Program itself repeats critical portions of this guidance in the form of help screens. The accuracy and applicability of the output is dependent on the accuracy of the input.
- 5.0 INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS contains, first, a discussion of the report printed by the program. More importantly, it contains a discussion of risk management procedures appropriately supported by the program.

## SECTION FIVE TABLE OF CONTENTS

and the state of the

		Page
5.0	INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS	5-2
5.1	WATERWAY ANALYSIS REPORT	5-2
5.2 5.2.1	RISK MANAGEMENT	5-3 5-3
5.2.2 5.2.2.1 5.2.2.2 5.2.2.3	Designing for Comparable Risk at Least Cost To Seek Uniform Risk Within a Waterway To Prioritize Work Within a Waterway To Justify Reduction in Service Within a	5-3 5-3 5-4
5.2.2.4 5.2.2.5 5.2.2.6	Waterway To Evaluate Requests for Change To Respond to Changes in Operations To Justify Reductions in Response to Decreased Needs	5-4 5-4 5-6
5.2.2.7	To Use a Second Waterway as Baseline	5-6
5.2.3 5.2.3.1	Designing for Minimum Risk To Ensure Safety for Sensitive Cargoes or	5-7
5.2.3.2	Environments  To Establish the Lower Limit of Risk for the Waterway	5-7 5-8
5.2.4.1 5.2.4.2 5.2.4.3 5.2.4.4	Transient Conditions and Waterway Risk  Targets of Opportunity or Landmass  Floating SRAs  Meeting Traffic  Radar or Electronic Navigation Displays, in Reduced or Full Visibility	5-8 5-8 5-9 5-9
5.2.5	The Last Word on Risk Management	5-11

#### 5.0 INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS

#### 5.1 WATERWAY ANALYSIS REPORT

The Waterway Analysis Report is printed by instructions appearing in Section 3.2.2.3. A sample report appears as Appendix B.

The first block on the report repeats the inputs for Waterway, File Name, and Comments from the Create/ Select a Waterway File form described in Section 3.3.2.

The second block repeats the inputs for the Design Vessel Parameters Form described in Sections 3.3.3 and 4.1.

The third block is the "totem pole," drawn within the capabilities of the alphanumeric terminal of the USCG Standard Work Station. The totem pole is a vertical axis representing a range of RRF values, here from less than or equal to .000 to equal to or greater than .900. Three such poles are presented here, labeled "Day," "Night," and "Range." On each pole are plotted the RRF values for each region taken from the Region Data Forms described in Sections 3.3.3, 3.3.5, 3.3.6 and 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4. Each region is represented by the Region Code given it on the Form. Approximately six region codes can appear on the same line of the plot. If there are additional regions at a single RRF value, they will not appear on the plot, but they will be included in the rest of the report. The purpose of the plot is to sort the regions by RRF values and isolate those regions with conspicuously high risk for special consideration. The application of this plot is discussed further in Section 5.2 that follows.

The following blocks on the report are reproductions of each Region Data Form with all its inputs and the calculated RRFs as they were presented on the screen. These forms are described in Sections 3.3.3, 3.3.5, 3.3.6 and 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5. They are printed in the order in which they were saved. The reproduction of these forms serves as a record of what was input and of what the RRFs are for the input conditions, presumably the actual conditions.

The final blocks repeat the sequence of regions with Region Configuration Options. For each region, the block reproduces the Region Code, Region Description, Region Width, Cross Current, and, for turn regions, the Turn Angle and Turn Type. These reproduced inputs are followed by calculated RRF values for these conditions and all the alternative SRA systems that the Program considers: short and long gated, short and long staggered, one sided, all these for day and night, and high and low sensitivity ranges. The purpose of this presentation is to allow the easy examination of all the "configuration options" for the conditions in the region. The application of these options is discussed in Section 5.2, which follows.

#### 5.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 5.2.1 Introduction

The design process as directed by the Manual to this point has been involved with risk assessment, the measurement of the risk of specified conditions and the provision of a quantitative measure of this risk, the RRF. The remainder of this section involves risk management, the application of the results to the broader objectives of the system designer. While the RRF is a valuable measure, its relative nature limits its use in management to the comparison of alternative arrangements or conditions. The nature of the RRF measure was discussed here in Section 1.1. The following discussion describes two basic techniques that proceed by comparison, and discusses the support of management objectives by these techniques.

The second secon

Some of the objectives discussed here are relevant to the direction provided in <u>Aids to Navigation Manual - Administration</u>, Chapter 3 Establishment, Review, and Modification of Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Systems.

## 5.2.2 Designing for Comparable Risk at Least Cost

"Designing for comparable risk at least cost" is recommended as the primary technique because it includes the possibility of controlling costs. It is applied below to a variety of management objectives. They are arranged by the degree of complexity required in selecting an appropriate comparison or baseline standard of risk. For the first three, all comparisons are made within one waterway and all calculations needed are already available in the Waterway report described in Section 5.1. The next three require copying the Waterway file and changing some of the conditions. The last one is the most complex in that it requires the use of another waterway for comparison.

## 5.2.2.1 To Seek Uniform Risk Within a Waterway

The establishment of uniform risk throughout a waterway is recommended as a first, basic objective of management within a waterway. The totem pole readily serves this objective. One version is included in the Waterway report described in Section 5.1 and presented as Appendix A. First, examine the plot for conspicuously high risk regions. Note that the highest risk regions will usually be turn regions. The differences in severity of the maneuvers will limit just how uniform risk can be. Look also for conspicuous difference among the subsystems of day, night, and range. If there is a dependence on unlighted SRAs, there may be a difference between day and night, especially in difficult turns. If so, the nighttime subsystem should be carefully re-considered for its adequacy in providing the needed service.

If there are ranges present, there may be considerable difference between visibilities that allow their use and those that do not. Does the distribution of expected visibilities justify dependence on ranges? Is there a need to improve the system of sidemarks for lower visibilities?

The original version of the Totem pole appears as Figure 5.2. In the figure the axis is a multi-cycle logarithmic scale. Note that it preserves the order of the RRF values but not the intervals between them. The resolution is high for the lower RRF values but decreases for the higher values. The values from 0.1 to 1 are compressed into the top quarter of the scale. The figure can be copied and regions of special interest plotted to support management decisions.

## 5.2.2.2 Prioritize Work Within a Waterway

A companion objective to the establishment of uniform risk is the assignment of priorities for work within a waterway. Regions and subsystems identified as having conspicuously high risk within the waterway should be given the highest priority for work.

## 5.2.2.3 To Justify Reduction in Service Within a Waterway

Some regions may have conspicuously low risk, suggesting them as candidates for low priority and even for a reduction in service. However tempting a reduction in service may be, caution is necessary. Re-examine the region for the presence of risk factors such as those listed in Section 2.4, factors such as shoals, currents, close turns, etc. Consider such transient increases in risk as meeting traffic or reduced visibility, discussed further in Section 5.2.4 below. Include appropriate user groups early in the process to receive their input and increase their final acceptance. Look into historical reasons for the original markings. If the reduction in service follows from a policy of seeking uniform risk, an SRA may be shifted from a region of low risk to a region of high risk and the change presented as an increase in overall service in the waterway.

## 5.2.2.4 To Evaluate Requests for Change

Consideration of changes to existing conditions is somewhat more complex in that the needed calculations are not readily available from a single Waterway report. New calculations for the new conditions are needed. Care should be taken that the only differences between the original, baseline conditions and the new conditions are those of interest and that there are no unwanted differences to bias results. Comparisons may be relatively simple and certain if historical conditions provide an appropriate baseline or standard against which to examine the new conditions. As an example, if there is a request for an improvement in the

Committee of the second second

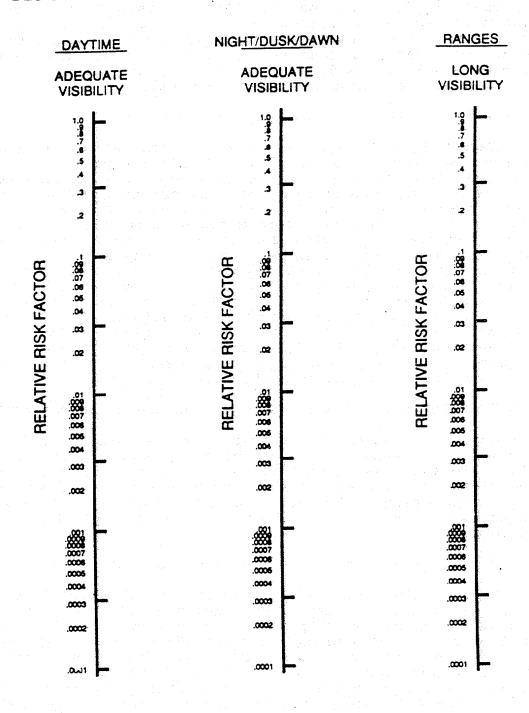


Figure 5.2 "Totem Pole" for Graphic Summary of Relative Risk Factor (RRF) Values for Single Waterway

nighttime subsystem, the present nighttime subsystem will set an upper level for risk and the daytime subsystem will set a lower limit for what can be expected. Copy the original Waterway file according to the instructions in Section 3.3.2.3 and change the nighttime SRAs as requested. Instructions for input are in Sections 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.3.6, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5. The requested changes can be evaluated in such a context.

## 5.2.2.5 To Respond to Changes in Operations

A related objective is a response to changes in operations. An example would be a request for entry to the port for a larger ship than has been customary in the waterway. Historical experience with a smaller ship presents an appropriate baseline. Copy the smaller ship's Waterway file as directed in Section 3.3.2.3 and change the design vessel parameters as instructed in Sections 3.3.3 and 4.2. Risk with the larger ship can be compared to risk with the smaller or baseline ship. If they are conspicuously different, an effort should be made to lower risk with the larger ship to that obtained with the smaller. The Configuration Options in the Waterway report may offer SRA system changes that lower the Note that the comparison being made in this second step is the small ship with SRA Arrangement A versus the large ship with SRA Arrangement B. As an alternative to SRA system changes, operational restrictions might be placed on the larger ship. restrictions are discussed in Section 5.2.3 below.

## 5.2.2.6 To Justify Reductions in Response to Decreased Needs

Changes in operations may suggest the possibility of decreasing service. For example, larger ships may discontinue visits to a port. In this case, the larger ship may offer a baseline and the same level of risk may be achieved by a smaller ship with fewer SRAs. The designer is cautioned to consider all factors which may contribute to risk, or to the perception of risk, before such a reduction.

#### 5.2.2.7 To Use a Second Waterway As Baseline

A single waterway will not always provide the needed standard for comparison. As an example, consider the larger ship in Section 5.2.2.5. It may not be possible to lower its risk to that of the smaller ship. One can consider the possibility that the level of risk for the smaller ship is lower than is really needed. For this consideration, compare the risk of the larger ship in the subject waterway to the risk of that ship in another waterway were it does have a history of safe passage. For another example, the risk in a waterway when its range is obscured might be compared to that in a waterway with similar conditions that never had a range.

Using a second waterway to establish a standard is <u>less simple</u> in that it involves additional work in the selection and analysis of the other waterway. It is also <u>less certain</u> in that the potential for bias in the comparison is much increased. The most certain comparison is one between conditions that differ on only one factor (for example, ship size or day/night). When a second waterway is used, many factors may differ. Sections 2 and 4 here provide a substantial list of the factors that can affect performance or a measured RRF and must be considered in establishing an appropriate comparison.

Commence of the second second

### 5.2.3 Designing for Minimum Risk

## 5.2.3.1 To Ensure Safety for Sensitive Cargoes or Environments

There may be times when the appropriate objective is to design a waterway for the "minimum risk" possible in the waterway. Obvious examples are the transit of hazardous cargoes through fragile ecosystems or through areas of high population density. Such a system will not be the lowest cost and the need for safety should justify added cost. See the <u>Aids to Navigation Manual</u> - <u>Administration</u> Chapter 3 for guidance on justifying cost.

There are a number of approaches to designing for minimum risk. One is to examine the Configuration Options in the Waterway report for the SRA arrangement that results in the lowest risk. Consider ranges if they are not already present, if the problems are not in the turns, and if the local visibilities justify their use. Reject any arrangement that requires a greater number of SRAs to achieve the same or nearly the same risk as the existing system.

If a satisfactory "minimum" risk cannot be achieved in all regions by the use of SRAs consider the following low risk conditions:

- daylight, with or without the addition of extra unlighted aids
- long visibilities, with added ranges
- \* slack current and minimum wind
- one way operations.

If one of these restrictions will bring the risk sufficiently low, consider recommending to the Captain of the Port that operations be restricted to the safest conditions.

If such restriction will not bring risk low enough, consider:

- a wider channel
- cutoff turns

If these changes do bring risk down, consider recommending this dredging to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (Performance data

for cutoff and noncutoff turns may not be appropriately comparable.)

Additional possibilities are discussed in Section 5.2.4.

## 5.2.3.2 To Establish the Lower Limit of Risk for the Waterway

The system designer might want to design for minimum risk, as in Section 5.2.3.1, to establish the lower limit of risk for the waterway. The intention might not be to implement the resulting design, but to compare what-is to what-might-be. The comparison might support the argument--addressed to the mariner--that the existing system is at or near the minimum risk. Or it might support the argument--addressed to Headquarters--that it is far from the minimum and needs additional resources for improvement.

### 5.2.4 Transient Conditions and Waterway Risk

The primary objective of the design process presented here, and of the simulator experiments that provided the needed performance data, was to evaluate the contribution of SRA systems to the total In serving this objective, simplifying risk in a waterway. assumptions were made and some complicating, transient factors were omitted. To evaluate the service provided by the SRAs, competing sources of information which the pilots might use instead of or in addition to these aids were omitted. These included land masses and targets of opportunity, bank or sidewall effects, radar, and electronic navigation systems. For the sake of simplicity in analysis, other elements omitted included floating SRAs and on-coming traffic. Although not included in the design process here, the effects of these factors were evaluated by simulator experimentation. A brief overview of the principal findings of these additional findings is included here to assist in the final understanding and management of risk in a waterway.

#### 5.2.4.1 Targets of Opportunity or Landmass

The Aids to Navigation Manual - Administration Chapter 4 states that "aids only supplement natural and manmade landmarks...existing geographic composition must be considered throughout the design process." In response to this statement of priority, the findings of one experiment deliberately manipulated the trade-off between SRA system and the features of a nearby landmass (Brown, Smith, and Forstmeier, 1988). The principal conditions evaluated and conclusions drawn included the following:

♦ A baseline channel marked with three aids in the turn, long-spaced gates in the straightaways, and no land in sight showed the best performance. No combination of lower density of aids and landmass was as good. When performance is critical, SRAs must support it.

Land within 2.5 nautical miles (nm) of the channel did improve performance with a lower density of aids. Performance varied with density of land-based objects and the distance to land. Benefits were greatest in the turn region, less in the recovery, and least in the trackkeeping. The findings are consistent with the principle that the complexity of the visual environment contributes to the pilot's ability to judge relative motion during maneuvers. Fixed lights close to the turn region make a particularly valuable contribution at night.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

Under limited conditions, conspicuous objects provide special benefits. A target of opportunity is an effective addition when the pilots report (and agree) that they consistently make use of it and it is within 0.5 nm of the channel edge at the region for which it is being considered. For this single region, assume that the risk is equal to the best value in the Configuration Options Report.

#### 5.2.4.2 Floating SRAs

The Aids to Navigation Manual - Positioning describes floating aids according to their Accuracy Classifications, the distance from the charted position within which a floating aid can be expected to lie. The principal results of an experiment (Brown, Smith, and Conway, 1989) designed to evaluate the effects of difference in accuracy of position are as follows.

Performance deteriorates, or risk increases, with the distance of aid displacement because pilots compensate for some but not all of it. When the displacement is caused by current, the crab angle required of the ship increases the effective beam and increases risk further.

Performance is affected in complex ways by the direction of the current and the resulting displacement. Effects can be favorable or harmful for a particular maneuver.

#### 5.2.4.3 Meeting Traffic

The meeting of two large, commercial ships in a narrow channel may be the greatest risk in a transit and its lack of inclusion in an analysis may affect the credibility of the results. A dedicated experiment was run to determine whether the design guidelines derived from the pool of data on one-way transits was equally valid for two-way transits (Moynehan and Smith, 1985; Smith, Marino, and Multer, 1985). Results were not quantitatively comparable because risk in this single experiment was expressed as the combined risk of grounding and collision. The general conclusion was that the best arrangements for one-way traffic were the best arrangements for two-way traffic. A brief review of the findings follow:

- ♦ The beneficial effects of Type 3 rather than Type 2 marking continued far down the next leg. After a good turn, short-spaced gates were only slightly better than long-spaced gates.
- ♦ Bank effects tended to keep the ships away from the channel edge, verifying the conservatism of data collected without such effects.
- ♦ The risk is much greater if ships must meet before recovery is complete.
- ♦ The effects of ship size go beyond the obvious fact that a larger ship takes up more crosstrack space in the channel. A larger and less maneuverable ship tends to hold its track in the channel, putting greater burden on the on-coming ship to maneuver.
- 5.2.4.4 Radar or Electronic Navigation Displays, in Reduced or Full Visibility

While it is U.S. Coast Guard policy to provide SRA system for visual piloting, commercial ships and highly trained pilots do make substantial use of radar. To investigate the relation between visual piloting and the use of radar, a dedicated experiment was run, adding to the simulation a simple, generic plan position indicator (PPI) display and passive reflectors on the SRAs (Smith, Marino, and Multer, 1985; Multer and Smith, 1983). The general conclusion was that the best arrangement of SRAs for visual piloting is also the best for radar piloting. Principal findings included the following:

- ♦ Pilots reported that they prefer visual piloting and resist getting underway without adequate visibility. When forced to get under way under marginal conditions, they usually do not combine methods but give dominance to whichever is expected to be most useful for most of the transit. The other method becomes secondary.
- ♦ In the turn region, radar and visual piloting do enhance each other. Pilots used radar range to the turn apex to start the turn, starting earlier than they did with visual alone, an action that contributes to a superior turn. After the start of the turn, they switched their attention to the visual SRAs to judge the angular motion of the ship around the apex.
- In the recovery and trackkeeping regions, radar and visual piloting did not combine as well. Performance with radar and gated SRAs was poorer in reduced visibility than it was in zero visibility. Apparently, switching between radar and SRAs for crosstrack position was a distraction.

A number of experiments have been done investigating the use of <u>electronic navigation systems</u> in restricted waterways (Smith, 1992; Smith and Mandler, 1992; Gynther and Smith, 1989; Smith, Marino, and Multer, 1985; Cooper, Marino, and Bertsche, 1981a, Cooper, Marino, and Bertsche, 1981b). A summary of all of these is beyond the scope of the present Manual, but some overall conclusions are relevant here.

- ♦ A variety of positioning accuracies and display types showed adequate or even superior performance in the recovery and trackkeeping regions under a variety of visibilities. The observed performance is very similar to that observed with visual ranges, offering support for the use of such technologies when ranges are desirable but not practical.
- ♦ The turn maneuver sets the limit for the use of any particular electronic system. Good performance through severe turns requires good positioning accuracies, sophisticated displays, some visibility, and/or practiced pilots.

## 5.2.5 The Last Word on Risk Management

William D. Ruckelshaus, former Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has the last word on risk management: "Although there is an objective way to manage it, nor can we ignore the subjective perception of risk in the ultimate management of a particular [risk]. To do so would be to place too much credence in our objective data and ignore the possibility that occasionally one's intuition is right. No amount of data is a substitute for judgment."

(THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

Waterway : TOLCHESTER File Name: TOLCHESTN2.WWF

Comments : Proposed 600' wide for 2-way traffic

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40

(dwt): 55000.00 Size (ft): 965.00 Length (ft): 106.00 Beam (ft): 33.00 Draft Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00 Speed (kts): 10.00

## Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.52 1.34 Nomoto Par. K\* (-): Nomoto Par. T\* · ( · - ) : 2.60

### Totem Pole:

	Day RRF				Night RRF Ra	nge RRF
>	0.800 - 0.700 - 0.600 -	T2 T1			T2	
	0.500 - 0.400 - 0.300 - 0.200 -				R1 R2	
	0.100 - 0.090 - 0.080 -		K2 R2	К3	K1 K2 K3	
	0.070 - 0.060 - 0.050 -					
	0.040 - 0.030 - 0.020 - 0.010 -					
	0.009 - 0.008 - 0.007 -					
	0.006 0.005 0.004					
	0.003 - 0.002 - 0.001 - 0.000 -					

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T1 Description: UP CHES LB 29-30

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg): 13.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Navigable width (ft) : 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:
Separation (yds): Distance (yds):
Front height (ft): Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.7102 Night: 0.8486 Range: Not Ready

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T2A Description: UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg): 26.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Navigable width (ft) : 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 1.0000 Night: 1.0000 Range: Not Ready

Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R1A Description: Upp Ches CH LB's 24 & 25

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0953 Night: 0.2363 Range: Not Ready

## Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R2A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:
Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0953 Night: 0.2363 Range: Not Ready

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K1A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 21 & 22

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.1575 Night: 0.1575 Range: Not Ready

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K2A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 18 & 19

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:
Separation (yds): Distance (yds):

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.1575 Night: 0.1575 Range: Not Ready

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K3A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

· 医神经性骨骨部

SRA configuration:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.1575 Night: 0.1575 Range: Not Ready

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T1 Region Description : UP CHES LB 29-30

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 13.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.7102 0.8486

Type Two : 0.7102 0.8486

Type Three : 0.7102 0.7749

High Sensitivity Range : 0.8437 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8943

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T2 Region Description : UP CHES LB 27 & 28 Region Width : 300.00 Cross Current : 0.50 Turn Angle

Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 26.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

> Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 1.0000 1.0000

Type Two : 1.0000 1.0000

Type Three : 1.0000 0.9246

High Sensitivity Range : 1.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 1.0000

Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R1 Region Description : Upp Ches CH LB's 24 & 25

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0953 0.2363

Long Gated : 0.0953 0.2363

Short Staggered: 0.2630 0.2630

Long Staggered : 0.4181 0.4181

One Sided : 0.5029 0.5029

High Sensitivity Range : 0.1923 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6420

na se dijî îstê e

Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R2 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

: 0.0953 Short Gated

0.2363

: 0.0953 Long Gated

0.2363

Short Staggered: 0.2630

0.2630

Long Staggered : 0.4181

0.4181

One Sided : 0.5029

0.5029

High Sensitivity Range: 0.1923 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6420

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K1 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 21 & 22

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.0360 Short Gated : 0.0360

0.1575 : 0.1575 Long Gated

0.1651 Short Staggered: 0.1651

0.2529 Long Staggered : 0.2529

0.3267 One Sided : 0.3267

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0001 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5865

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K2 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 18 & 19

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0360 0.0360

Long Gated : 0.1575 0.1575

Short Staggered: 0.1651 0.1651

Long Staggered : 0.2529 0.2529

One Sided : 0.3267 0.3267

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0001 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5865

Region Code : K3 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0360 0.0360

Long Gated : 0.1575 0.1575

Short Staggered: 0.1651 0.1651

Long Staggered : 0.2529 0.2529

One Sided : 0.3267 0.3267

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0001
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5865

Waterway : TOLCHESTER File Name: TOLCHESTN1.WWF

Comments: Proposed 600' wide for 1-way traffic

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40

(dwt): 55000.00 Size (ft): Length 965.00 Beam (tt): 106.00 (ft): Draft 33.00 90.00 Ht of Eye(ft): Speed (kts): 10.00

## Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.52 Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.34 Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.60

#### Totem Pole:

Day	RRF			Night RRF		Range RRF
> 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5	00 - 00 - 00 - 00 -			T1 T2		
0.3	00   T					<u>]</u>
0.1 0.0 0.0	90 -	Τ.				
0.0	70 -					
0.0	50				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
0.0	30 -					
0.0	10 -					
0.0 0.0 0.0	0.7					
0.0	05 <b>-</b> 04 <b>-</b>					
0.0	02					-
0.0		1 R2 K1	K2 K3	R1 R2 K1 K2 K3		1

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Turn Region Data

Region Code : T1 Description : UP CHES LB 29-30

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg): 13.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3) : 2 Conforming? : Y

Navigable width (ft) : 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity : Separation (yds) : Distance (yds):

Front height (ft):

Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.1192 Night: 0.4325 Range: Not Ready

Turn Pogion Data

Turn Region Data

Region Code : T2A Description : UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg) : 26.00 Day: Type (1 - 3) : 2 Conforming? : Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Navigable width (ft) : 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.2384 Night: 0.4905 Range: Not Ready

Pogovery Pegion Data

Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R1A Description: Upp Ches CH LB's 24 & 25

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0005 Range: Not Ready

Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R2A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:
Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Alghe. Galea(b). Galea(b). In Deaggelou(b).

Day: Conforming? : Y Night Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity : Separation (yds) : Distance (yds):

Front height (ft):

Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0005 Range: Not Ready

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K1A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 21 & 22

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:
Separation (yds): Distance (yds):
Front height (ft): Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0000 Range: Not Ready

Region Code: K2A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 18 & 19

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:
Separation (yds): Distance (yds):
Front height (ft): Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0000 Range: Not Ready

11日春日期17年日間日本東京東京東京

## Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code : K3A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Gated(L): X Staggered(S):
Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Gated(S): Staggered(L): Day: 1-side: Gated(S): Night: Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0000 Range: Not Ready

## Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T1 Region Description : UP CHES LB 29-30 Region Width : 600.00 Cross Current : 0.50 Turn Angle : 13.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

> Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.1192 0.4325

Type Two : 0.1192 0.4325

Type Three : 0.1192 0.2325

High Sensitivity Range: 0.4070 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5719

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T2 Region Description : UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 26.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.2973

Type Two : 0.2384 0.4905

Type Three : 0.1791 0.2942

High Sensitivity Range : 0.8682 Low Sensitivity Range : 1.0000

Region Code : R1 Region Description : Upp Ches CH LB's 24 & 25

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0005

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0005

Short Staggered: 0.0012 0.0012

Long Staggered : 0.0172 0.0172

One Sided : 0.0563 0.0563

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.1403

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R2 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.0005 Short Gated : 0.0000

0.0005 Long Gated : 0.0000

0.0012 Short Staggered: 0.0012

Long Staggered : 0.0172 0.0172

One Sided : 0.0563 0.0563

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.1403

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K1 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 21 & 22 Region Width : 600.00 Cross Current : 0.50

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

0.0000 Short Staggered: 0.0000

0.0008 Long Staggered : 0.0008

One Sided : 0.0018 0.0018

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.0490

# Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K2 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 18 & 19

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

Short Staggered: 0.0000 0.0000

Long Staggered : 0.0008 0.0008

One Sided : 0.0018 0.0018

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.0490

## Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K3 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

Short Staggered: 0.0000 0.0000

Long Staggered: 0.0008 0.0008

One Sided : 0.0018 0.0018

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.0490

Waterway: TOLCHESTER
File Name: TOLCHESTER2.WWF
Comments: Existing 600-foot wide for 2-way traffic

THE WAY THE WAY WELL

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40

(dwt): 55000.00 Size (ft): Length 965.00 Beam (ft): 106.00 Draft (ft): 33.00 Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00 Speed (kts): 10.00

Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.52 Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.34 Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.60

## Totem Pole:

	Day RRF					Nigh	t RR	F		Range RRF	ק
>	0.900 - 0.800 - 0.700 - 0.600 - 0.500 - 0.500	T1 T4	Т2	<b>r</b> 3	- - - -	T1	Т2	T3 T4			
	0.400 -				-						
	0.200 -					R1	R2				
	0.090 -	R1	R2		-						
	0.070 -				-						
	0.050										
	0.030 -				_						
	0.010 -				_					<u> </u>	
	0.008 -				-	-					
	0.006 -				-	-				1	
	0.004				. , <sup>.</sup> -						,
	0.002				-	. ,				1	
	0.000 +				 	1				1	

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T1 Description: UP CHES LB 29-30

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg): 13.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Navigable width (ft) : 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.7102 Night: 0.8486 Range: Not Ready

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T2A Description: UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg): 6.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 2 Conforming?: Y

Navigable width (ft) : 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.7102 Night: 0.8486 Range: Not Ready

Turn Dogion Date

Same of the Same o

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T3A Description: UP CHES LB 21, 24 & 25

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 0.00

Turn angle (deg): 12.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: N

Night: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Conforming? : N

Straight segment width: 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.7494 Night: 0.8769 Range: Not Ready

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T4A Description: UP CHES LB 18-19-22

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 0.00

Turn angle (deg): 9.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: Y

Straight segment width: 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.6105 Night: 0.8065 Range: Not Ready

Recovery Region Data

Region Code : R1A Description : Upp Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity : Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0953 Night: 0.2363 Range: Not Ready

# Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R2A Description: Upp Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:
Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity:
Separation (yds): Distance (yds):
Front height (ft): Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.0953 Night: 0.2363 Range: Not Ready

## Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T1 Region Description : UP CHES LB 29-30

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 13.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.8486 Type One : 0.7102

: 0.7102 Type Two 0.8486

0.7749 Type Three : 0.7102

High Sensitivity Range: 0.8437 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8943

## Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T2 Region Description : UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 6.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.7102 0.8486

Type Two : 0.7102 0.8486

Type Three : 0.7102 0.7749

High Sensitivity Range : 0.8437
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8943

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T3 Region Description : UP CHES LB 21, 24 & 25

Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 12.00 Region Width: 300.00

Extra Width : 0.00 : Cutoff Turn Type

Nonconforming (Configuration or Environment)

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

1.0000 Type One : 0.9963

0.8769 : 0.7494 Type Two

0.8769 Type Three : 0.7494

High Sensitivity Range : 0.8437 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8943

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Description: UP CHES LB 18-19-22 Region Code : T4

Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 9.00 Region Width: 300.00

Turn Type : Cutoff Extra Width : 0.00

> Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

1.0000 : 0.9140 Type One

0.8065 Type Two : 0.6105

0.8065 Type Three : 0.6105

High Sensitivity Range: 0.8437

Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8943

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R1 Region Description : Upp Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

> Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

0.2363 Short Gated : 0.0953

0.2363 Long Gated : 0.0953

0.2630 Short Staggered: 0.2630

0.4181 Long Staggered : 0.4181

0.5029 One Sided : 0.5029

High Sensitivity Range: 0.1923 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6420

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Description : Upp Ches CH LB's 13 & 14 Region Code : R2

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0953 0.2363

Long Gated : 0.0953 0.2363

Short Staggered: 0.2630 0.2630

Long Staggered : 0.4181 0.4181

One Sided : 0.5029 0.5029

High Sensitivity Range: 0.1923 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6420 Waterway : TOLCHESTER

File Name: TOLCHESTER.WWF

Comments: Existing 600-foot wide for 1-way traffic

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40

(dwt): 55000.00 Size Length (ft): 965.00 (ft): 106.00 Beam 33.00 Draft (ft): Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00 10.00 (kts): Speed

# Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.52Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.34Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.60

## Totem Pole:

Day RRF  Night RRF  Range RRF   0.900			
0.800 0.700 0.600 0.500 0.400 0.300 0.200 0.100 0.100 0.090 0.080 0.070 0.060 0.050 0.040 0.050 0.040 0.030 0.020 0.040 0.030 0.020 0.040 0.030 0.020 0.040 0.030 0.009	Day RRF	Night RRF	Range RRF
0.050 - 0.040 - 0.030 - 0.020 - T4 - 0.010 - 0.009 - 0.008 - 0.007 - 0.006 - 0	> 0.900 - 0.800 - 0.700 - 0.600 - 0.500 - 0.400 - 0.300 - 0.200 - 0.100 - T1 T2 0.090 - 0.080 - 0.070 - T3	T1 T2	
0.003 0.004 0.003 0.002 0.001 0.000 R1 R2	0.050 - 0.040 - 0.030 - 0.020 - T4 0.010 - 0.009 - 0.008 - 0.007 - 0.006 - 0.005 - 0.004 - 0.003 - 0.002 - 0.001 -	R1 R2	

Turn Region Data

The state of the s

Description: UP CHES LB 29-30 Region Code : T1

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Turn angle (deg): 13.00 Day: Type (1-3):2 Conforming?: Y Night: Type (1-3):2 Conforming?: Y

Navigable width (ft) : 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Sensitivity: Range Data

Distance (yds): Separation (yds) Rear height (ft): Front height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.1192 Night: 0.4325 Range: Not Ready

## Turn Region Data

Region Code: T2A Description: UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: X Cutoff: Bend:

Day: Type (1 - 3) : 2 Turn angle (deg): 6.00 Conforming? : Y

Night: Type (1 - 3) : 2 Conforming? : Y

Navigable width (ft) : 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.50

Sensitivity : Range Data Distance (yds): Separation (yds)

Rear height (ft): Front height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.1192 Night: 0.4325 Range: Not Ready

Turn Pegion Data

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T3A Description: UP CHES LB 21, 24 & 25

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 0.00

Turn angle (deg): 12.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: N

Night: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Conforming? : N

Straight segment width: 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0768 Night: 0.3991 Range: Not Ready

Turn Pegion Data

Turn Region Data

Region Code: T4A Description: UP CHES LB 18-19-22

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 0.00

Turn angle (deg): 9.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: Y

Night: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: Y

Straight segment width: 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

Range Data Sensitivity:

Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0282 Night: 0.2995 Range: Not Ready

Region Code: R1A Description: Upp Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity : Separation (yds) : Distance (yds): Front height (ft) : Rear height (ft) :

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0005 Range: Not Ready

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R2A Description: Up Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.50

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity : Separation (yds) : Distance (yds):

Front height (ft):

Rear height (ft):

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0005 Range: Not Ready

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T1 Region Description : UP CHES LB 29-30

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 13.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.1192 0.4325

Type Two : 0.1192 0.4325

Type Three : 0.1192 0.2325

High Sensitivity Range : 0.4070
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5719

# Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T2 Region Description : UP CHES LB 27 & 28

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 6.00

Turn Type : NonCutoff

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.1192 0.4325

Type Two : 0.1192 0.4325

Type Three : 0.1192 0.2325

High Sensitivity Range : 0.4070 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5719 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Turn Region Configuration Options

Secretarity (

Region Code : T3 Region Description : UP CHES LB 21, 24 & 25

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 12.00 Turn Type: Cutoff Extra Width: 0.00

Nonconforming (Configuration or Environment)

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.7221 Type One : 0.5276

0.3991 Type Two : 0.0768

0.3991 Type Three : 0.0768

High Sensitivity Range: 0.4070 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5719

### Turn Region Configuration Options

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Region Code : T4 Region Description : UP CHES LB 18-19-22

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50 Turn Angle: 9.00

Extra Width : 0.00 Turn Type : Cutoff

> Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

Type One : 0.4070 0.5621

Type Two : 0.0282 0.2995

Type Three : 0.0282 0.2995

High Sensitivity Range: 0.4070 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.5719

Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R1 Region Description : Upp Ches CH LB's 15 & 16

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0005

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0005

Short Staggered: 0.0012 0.0012

Long Staggered : 0.0172 0.0172

One Sided : 0.0563 0.0563

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.1403

Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R2 Region Description : Up Ches CH LB's 13 & 14

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.50

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0005

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0005

Short Staggered: 0.0012 0.0012

Long Staggered : 0.0172 0.0172

One Sided : 0.0563 0.0563

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.1403 Waterway : BREWERTON CHANNEL EASTERN EXT

File Name: BREWCHEAST.WWF

Comments: Existing 450-foot wide for 1-way traffic

THE WAY WAS AND LOUIS

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40
Size (dwt): 55000.00
Length (ft): 965.00
Beam (ft): 106.00
Draft (ft): 33.00
Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00

## Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.83
Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.20
Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.22

Speed (kts):

## Totem Pole:

	Day RRF					Night RRE	<b>.</b>	Ran	ge RRF
>	0.800 - 0.700 -				<u>-</u>	m.		T	1
	0.600 -				. ]	Tl		]	
	0.400							R	1
	0.300 -	T1							1 K2 K3
	0.200 -				-			4	
	0.100 -				4			-	
	0.090				+			1	
	0.080							1	
	0.070				1			1	
	0.060 -				]	R1		]	
	0.040				- 4			4	
	0.030				4			4	
	0.020	K1	K2	K3	-	K1 K2 K	(3	4	
	0.010							+	
	0.009				1			-	
	0.008	D-1						7.	
	0.007	R1		,	]			]	
	0.005								
	0.004				_			4	
	0.003				· -	* *		4	
	0.002				_				
	0.001				- · · · · -			1	
	0.000 +				-			1	

10.00

Turn Region Data

Description : BUOY 2BE Region Code : T1

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 75.00

Turn angle (deg): 69.00 Day: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Conforming? : N

Night: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming? : N

Straight segment width: 450.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

Range Data Sensitivity: 2.52

Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Distance (yds): 5700.00 Front height (ft) : 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.3672 Night: 0.6207 Range: 1.0000 Upgraded Range: 1...

Recovery Region Data

Region Code : R1A Description : BUOY 3 & 4

Navigable width (ft): 450.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 1.94 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Distance (yds): 8250.00

Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

Range: 0.4325 RRF Day: 0.0072 Night: 0.0569 Upgraded Range: 0.02

Carlotte Control of the Control of t

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K1A Description: BUOY 5 & 6

Navigable width (ft): 450.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:
Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 1.65
Separation (yds): 3850.00 Distance (yds): 10250.00
Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.0222 Night: 0.0222 Range: 0.3228 Upgraded Range: 0.00

The ship of the Date Date

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K2A Description: Buoys 7 & 8

Navigable width (ft): 450.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 1.43
Separation (yds): 3850.00 Distance (yds): 12250.00
Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.0222 Night: 0.0222 Range: 0.3228 Upgraded Range: 0.00

Trackkeeping Region Data

Description: Buoys 9 & 10 Region Code : K3A

Navigable width (ft): 450.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Gated(L): X Day: Gated(S): Staggered(S): Staggered(L): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Night: Gated(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Conforming? : Y Day: Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 1.26 : 3850.00 Separation (yds) Distance (yds): 14250.00

Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

Range: 0.3228 RRF Day: 0.0222 Night: 0.0222 Upgraded Range: 0.00

# Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Description : BUOY 2BE

Cross Current : 0.70 Turn Angle : 69.00

Region Code : T1 Region Region Width : 450.00 Cutoff Extra Width : 75.00

Nonconforming (Configuration or Environment)

#### Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

: 0.9653 0.8667 Type One

Type Two : 0.3672 0.6207

: 0.3672 Type Three 0.6207

High Sensitivity Range : 1.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 1.0000

# Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R1 Region Description : BUOY 3 & 4

Region Width: 450.00 Cross Current: 0.70

> Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0072 0.0569

0.0569 Long Gated : 0.0072

0.0736 Short Staggered: 0.0736

0.1921 Long Staggered : 0.1921

0.2893 One Sided : 0.2893

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0287 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.4325

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K1 Region Description : BUOY Region Width : 450.00 Cross Current : 0.70 Region Description : BUOY 5 & 6

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.0005 Short Gated : 0.0005 0.0222 Long Gated : 0.0222

Short Staggered: 0.0241 0.0241

0.0582 Long Staggered : 0.0582

: 0.1279 0.1279 One Sided

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.3228 \_\_\_\_\_\_

# Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Description: Buoys 7 & 8 Region Code : K2

Region Width: 450.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values 0.0005 Short Gated : 0.0005 0.0222 Long Gated : 0.0222 0.0241 Short Staggered: 0.0241 0.0582 Long Staggered : 0.0582 0.1279 One Sided : 0.1279

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.3228

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Description : Buoys 9 & 10 Region Code : K3

Region Width: 450.00 Cross Current: 0.70

: 0.0005

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values 0.0005

0.0222 Long Gated : 0.0222

Short Staggered: 0.0241 0.0241

Long Staggered : 0.0582 0.0582

0.1279 One Sided : 0.1279

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.3228

Short Gated

Waterway : BREWERTON CHANNEL EASTERN EXT

File Name: BREWCHEAST2.WWF

Comments : Existing 450-foot wide for 2-way traffic

eg ej ken i i i i i i kujediki i i

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40

Size (dwt): 55000.00
Length (ft): 965.00
Beam (ft): 106.00
Draft (ft): 33.00
Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00
Speed (kts): 10.00

## Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.53
Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.34
Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.59

## Totem Pole:

	Day RRF			Ni	.ght RI	RF	Range RRF
>	0.900 <del>-</del> 0.800 <del>-</del> 0.700 <del>-</del>	T1 -		1	T1		T1 R1 K1 K2 K3
	0.600	K1 K2	КЗ	4	K1 K2	K3	4
	0.500			4			4
	0.400 -				R1		-
	0.300	R1		1			1
	0.200	,		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1
	0.100 -			4.]			]
	0.080						
	0.070 -			4			
	0.060			an e			4
	0.050			. 1			1
	0.040		•	1			
	0.030 -						$\mathbf{I}$
	0.010			4			
	0.009			4			-
	0.008			. +			4
	0.007			. 1			
	0.006			]			
	0.003						
	0.003			4			
	0.002			, , , <del> </del>			+ <b>-</b>
	0.001			1			+
	0.000 +						<b>Ⅎ</b> .

Turn Region Data

Region Code : T1 Description : BUOY 2BE

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 0.00

Turn angle (deg): 69.00 Day: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: N

Night: Type (1 - 3): 3 Conforming?: N

Straight segment width: 225.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

Range Data Sensitivity: 1.26

 Separation (yds) : 3850.00
 Distance (yds): 5700.00

 Front height (ft) : 30.00
 Rear height (ft) : 110.00

RRF Day: 1.0000 Night: 1.0000 Range: 1.0000 Upgraded Range: 1.0

December Dec

Recovery Region Data

Region Code: R1A Description: BUOY 3 & 4

Navigable width (ft): 225.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side
Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 0.97

 Separation (yds) : 3850.00
 Distance (yds): 8250.00

 Front height (ft) : 30.00
 Rear height (ft) : 110.00

RRF Day: 0.3246 Night: 0.4849 Range: 0.8026 Upgraded Range: 0.4

Region Code: K1A Description: BUOY 5 & 6

Navigable width (ft): 225.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 0.82

 Separation (yds)
 : 3850.00
 Distance (yds)
 : 10250.00

 Front height (ft)
 : 30.00
 Rear height (ft)
 : 110.00

RRF Day: 0.6580 Night: 0.6580 Range: 0.8146 Upgraded Range: 0.09

# 

Region Code: K2A Description: BUOY 7 & 8

Navigable width (ft): 225.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 0.72

 Separation (yds) : 3850.00
 Distance (yds): 12250.00

 Front height (ft) : 30.00
 Rear height (ft) : 110.00

RRF Day: 0.6580 Night: 0.6580 Range: 0.8146 Upgraded Range: 0.09

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code : K3A Description : BUOY 9 & 10

Navigable width (ft) : 225.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Conforming? : Y Day: Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 0.63 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Distance (yds): 14250.00 Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.6580 Night: 0.6580 Range: 0.8146 Upgradeo Range: 0 o

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Description : BUQY 2BE Region Code : T1

Region Width: 225.00 Cross Current : 0.70 Turn Angle: 69.00

Turn Type : Cutoff Extra Width : 0.00

Nonconforming (Configuration or Environment)

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 1.0000 1.0000

Type Two : 1.0000 1.0000

Type Three : 1.0000 1.0000

High Sensitivity Range: 1.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 1.0000

with the terms of the state of

# Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R1 Region Description : BUOY 3 & 4

Region Width: 225.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.4849 : 0.3246 Short Gated

0.4849 Long Gated : 0.3246

Short Staggered: 0.5070 0.5070

Long Staggered : 0.6351 0.6351

One Sided : 0.6821 0.6821

High Sensitivity Range: 0.8026 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8026

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K1 Region Description : BUOY 5 & 6 Region Width : 225.00 Cross Current : 0.70

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.4470 0.4470

Long Gated : 0.6580 0.6580

0.6191 Short Staggered: 0.6191

0.6670 Long Staggered : 0.6670

0.7587 One Sided : 0.7587

High Sensitivity Range: 0.8146 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8146 \_\_\_\_\_\_

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K2 Region Description : BUOY 7 & 8

Region Width: 225.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.4470 0.4470

Long Gated : 0.6580 0.6580

Short Staggered: 0.6191 0.6191

Long Staggered: 0.6670 0.6670

One Sided : 0.7587 0.7587

High Sensitivity Range : 0.8146
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8146

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K3 Region Description : BUOY 9 & 10

Region Width: 225.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.4470 0.4470

Long Gated : 0.6580 0.6580

Short Staggered: 0.6191 0.6191

Long Staggered : 0.6670 0.6670

One Sided : 0.7587 0.7587

High Sensitivity Range : 0.8146
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.8146

Waterway : BREWERTON CHANNEL EASTERN EXT

File Name: BREW600.WWF

Comments : Proposed 600' wide for 1-way traffic

and the second s

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40

Size (dwt): 55000.00 Length (ft): 965.00 Beam (ft): 106.00 Draft (ft): 33.00 Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00 Speed (kts): 10.00

# Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.83 Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.20 Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.22

## Totem Pole:

Day RRE	<b>?</b>				Night	RRF			Range	e RRF
> 0.900 -					1				† T1	
0.800 - 0.700 -					]					
0.600 -					-				-	
0.500 -					1				1	
0.400 - 0.300 -					T1		•		]	
0.200					1	tyre e			4	
0.100	Tl				1				RI	
0.090 - 0.080 -									ן א	K2 K3
0.000 -					]					KZ KS
0.060 -					+		* * .		-	1991
0.050					1				1	
0.040 - 0.030 -					1				]	
0.020					4				4	
0.010					1				+	
0.009 - 0.008 -					1				1	
0.008 -					]				]	
0.006 -					-				1	
0.005					1				1	
0.004 - 0.003 -					1				]	
0.002 -					R1				4:	
0.001 - 0.000 -	R1	K1 K2	К3		K1	K2 K	3		1	

Turn Region Data

Region Code : T1 Description : BUOY 2BE

Turn configuration (check one)

NonCutoff: Cutoff: X Bend: Extra width (ft): 75.00

Turn angle (deq): 69.00 Day: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Conforming? : N

Night: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Conforming? : N

Straight segment width: 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.70

Range Data Sensitivity: 3.36

Distance (yds): 5700.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Front height (ft): 30.00

RRF Day: 0.1327 Night: 0.4044 Range: 0.9160

Recovery Region Data

Region Code : R1A Description : BUOY 3 & 4

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered (L): 1-side: Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Day: Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 2.59 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Distance (yds): 8250.00 Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.0000 Night: 0.0024 Range: 0.1953 Upgraded Range: 0.00 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A Service Control of the Control of

Trackkeeping Region Data

Description : BUOY 5 & 6 Region Code : K1A

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Gated(L): X Gated(S): Day: Staggered(L): Staggered(S): 1-side Gated(L): X Gated(S): Night:

Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y Day:

Sensitivity: 2.20 Range Data Distance (yds): 10250.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00

Rear height (ft): 110.00 Front height (ft): 30.00

Range: 0.0883 Upgraded Range: 0.00 Night: 0.0002 RRF Day: 0.0002

## \_\_\_\_\_\_ Trackkeeping Region Data

Description: Buoys 7 & 8 Region Code : K2A

Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70 Navigable width (ft): 600.00

SRA configuration:

1-side Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): Gated(S): Day: Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S):

Conforming? : Y Night: Conforming? : Y Day:

Sensitivity: 1.91 Range Data Distance (yds): 12250.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00

Front height (ft): 30.00

Night: 0.0002 Upgraded Range: 0.0 Range: 0.0883 RRF Day: 0.0002

Region Code : K3A Description : Buoys 9 & 10

Navigable width (ft): 600.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data
Separation (yds): 3850.00
Front height (ft): 30.00

Sensitivity: 1.68
Distance (yds): 14250.00
Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.0002 Night: 0.0002 Range: 0.0883 Upgraded Range: 0.00

The state of the s

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T1 Region Description : BUOY 2BE

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.70 Turn Angle: 69.00

Turn Type : Cutoff Extra Width : 75.00

Nonconforming (Configuration or Environment)

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 0.7284 0.7188

Type Two : 0.1327 0.4044

Type Three : 0.1327 0.4044

High Sensitivity Range : 0.9160 Low Sensitivity Range : 1.0000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

698 A 6

Recovery Region Configuration Options

Region Code : R1 Region Description : BUOY 3 & 4

12.34 %

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0024

Long Gated : 0.0000 0.0024

Short Staggered: 0.0046 0.0046

Long Staggered: 0.0376

One Sided : 0.0960 0.0960

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0004 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.1953

Trackroning Degion Configuration Ontions

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K1 Region Description : BUOY 5 & 6

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.0000 0.0000

Long Gated : 0.0002 0.0002

Short Staggered: 0.0005 0.0005

Long Staggered : 0.0041 0.0041

One Sided : 0.0132 0.0132

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0000
Low Sensitivity Range : 0.0883

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Description : Buoys 7 & 8

Cross Current : 0.70 Region Width: 600.00

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values 0.0000 Short Gated : 0.0000

0.0002 : 0.0002 Long Gated

0.0005 Short Staggered: 0.0005

0.0041 Long Staggered : 0.0041

0.0132 One Sided : 0.0132

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.0883

# Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Description: Buoys 9 & 10 Region Code : K3

Region Width: 600.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Nighttime RRF Values Daytime RRF Values

0.0000 Short Gated : 0.0000

0.0002 : 0.0002 Long Gated

0.0005 Short Staggered: 0.0005

0.0041 Long Staggered : 0.0041

0.0132 : 0.0132 One Sided

High Sensitivity Range: 0.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.0883

Waterway : BREWERTON CHANNEL EASTERN EXT

File Name: BREW300.WWF

Comments : Proposed 600' wide for 2-way traffic

Design Vessel Displ. (tons): 58988.40 Size (dwt): 55000.00

Length (ft): 965.00
Beam (ft): 106.00
Draft (ft): 33.00
Ht of Eye(ft): 90.00

Speed (kts): 10.00

# Controllability Indices

Tactical Diameter (osl): 3.83
Nomoto Par. K\* (-): 1.20
Nomoto Par. T\* (-): 2.22

## Totem Pole:

	Day RRF			Nigh	RRF	1	Range	RRF
>	0.900 <del> </del> 0.800 <del> </del> 0.700 <del> </del>	<b>T1</b>		† T1		- - -	T1	
	0.600 0.500 0.400					·	R1 1	K1 K2 K3
	0.300 - 0.200 - 0.100 -	K1 K2 F	<b>(3</b> ***	K1 R1	K2 K3			
	0.090 -							
	0.070 0.060 0.050	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
	0.040 - 0.030 - 0.020 -							
	0.010 0.009 0.008			1				
	0.007 - 0.006 - 0.005 -			1		- - - -		
	0.004 - 0.003 - 0.002 -			1		-		P
	0.001 -			1		-		

Turn Region Data

Description : BUOY 2BE Region Code : T1

Turn configuration (check one)

Cutoff: X Extra width (ft): 75.00 NonCutoff: Bend:

Day: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Night: Type (1 - 3) : 3 Conforming? : N Turn angle (deg): 69.00

Conforming? : N

Max crosstrack current (kts) : 0.70 Straight segment width: 300.00

Sensitivity: 1.68 Range Data

Distance (yds): 5700.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Front height (ft): 30.00

Range: 1.0000 Upgraded Range: 1.00 RRF Day: 0.7002 Night: 0.8375

Recovery Region Data

Description: BUOY 3 & 4 Region Code : R1A

Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70 Navigable width (ft): 300.00

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side:

Night: Conforming? : Y Conforming? : Y Day:

Sensitivity: 1.30 Range Data

Distance (yds): 8250.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00 Front height (ft): 30.00

Upgraded Range: 0.2 Range: 0.6820 RRF Day: 0.1312 Night: 0.2833

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trackkeeping Region Data

Description : BUOY 5 & 6 Region Code : K1A

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

· Application The Company

SRA configuration:

Gated(L): X Staggered(S): 1-side: Staggered(L): Gated(S): Day:

1-side: Staggered(L): Staggered(S): Gated(L): X Gated(S): Night:

Conforming? : Y Night: Day: Conforming? : Y

Sensitivity: 1.10 Range Data

Distance (yds): 10250.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00 Rear height (ft) : 110.00 Front height (ft): 30.00

Range: 0.6498 Upg\_aded Range: 0.00 RRF Day: 0.3201 Night: 0.3201

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code: K2A Description: Buoys 7 & 8

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Gated(L): X Gated(S): Day: Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side: Gated(S): Night:

Night: Conforming? : Y

Day: Conforming? : Y

Sensitivity: 0.95 Range Data Distance (yds): 12250.00 Separation (yds) : 3850.00

Rear height (ft): 110.00 Front height (ft): 30.00

Night: 0.3201 Range: 0.6498 Upgraded Range: 0.00 RRF Day: 0.3201

Trackkeeping Region Data

Region Code : K3A Description : Buoys 9 & 10

Navigable width (ft): 300.00 Max crosstrack current (kts): 0.70

SRA configuration:

Day: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side Night: Gated(S): Gated(L): X Staggered(S): Staggered(L): 1-side

Day: Conforming?: Y Night: Conforming?: Y

Range Data Sensitivity: 0.84
Separation (yds): 3850.00 Distance (yds): 14250.00
Front height (ft): 30.00 Rear height (ft): 110.00

RRF Day: 0.3201 Night: 0.3201 Range: 0.6498 Upgraded Range: 0.00

Turn Region Configuration Options

Region Code : T1 Region Description : BUOY 2BE

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.70 Turn Angle: 69.00

Turn Type : Cutoff Extra Width : 75.00

Nonconforming (Configuration or Environment)

Daytime RRF Values Nighttime RRF Values

Type One : 1.0000

Type Two : 0.7002 0.8375

Type Three : 0.7002 0.8375

High Sensitivity Range : 1.0000 Low Sensitivity Range : 1.0000 Po contra D. vien C. C.

Recovery Region Configuration Options

0.5388

Region Code : R1 Region Description : BUOY 3 & 4

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Daytime RRF Values

Short Gated: 0.1312

Long Gated: 0.1312

Short Staggered: 0.3108

Long Staggered: 0.4628

Nighttime RRF Values

0.2833

0.3108

High Sensitivity Range : 0.2454 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6820

: 0.5388

One Sided

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K1 Region Description : BUOY 5 & 6

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.70

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0013 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6498

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K2 Region Description : Buoys 7 & 8

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.70

Daytime RRF Values

Nighttime RRF Values

Short Gated : 0.1023

Long Gated : 0.3201

Short Staggered : 0.2858

Long Staggered : 0.3566

One Sided : 0.5018

Nighttime RRF Values

0.1023

0.3201

0.3201

0.3266

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0013 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6498

Trackkeeping Region Configuration Options

Region Code : K3 Region Description : Buoys 9 & 10

Region Width: 300.00 Cross Current: 0.70

 Daytime RRF Values
 Nighttime RRF Values

 Short Gated : 0.1023
 0.1023

 Long Gated : 0.3201
 0.3201

 Short Staggered : 0.2858
 0.2858

 Long Staggered : 0.3566
 0.3566

 One Sided : 0.5018
 0.5018

High Sensitivity Range : 0.0013 Low Sensitivity Range : 0.6498